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MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, EDITOR
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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JULY, - - - - - 1874.

Volume XI. - - No. 9.

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Journeymen Machinists and Blacksmiths residing on the continent of North America, desiring to organize Unions to act in concert with those already organized, can obtain all necessary information relative to the formation of Unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union of North America, by addressing

JOHN FEHRENBATCH,

No. 88 Seneca Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Scientific.

DEGREES OF A CIRCLE.

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

THE above caption will be of very little use to an old mechanic but to the young it may perhaps be of value. All circles are divided into 360 degrees; therefore one is equal to $\frac{1}{360}$ part of the circle. Now the question, how much is a degree? can only be answered by the Yankee method of asking another question, and that question will be what is the diameter of the circle you want to get your degree from? If we want to know the length of a degree at the outer rim of a circle of say 20 feet diameter we must find first how much it will take to go round that circle, or, in other words, what is the circumference of the circle. To do this we multiply the diameter by 3.1416, and we then have a straight line that will go around that circle, and this straight line we must divide by 360, which will give us the

length of each degree at the outer rim of the circle and running to the center of the circle. But to illustrate, we want to find the length of one degree in a 20 feet circle: 20 multiplied by 3.1416 \div 360 = .175088+ of a foot, but we now find that we cannot measure that decimal very well, so we bring the result in inches and see how we stand; 20 multiplied by 12 = 240 inches, and 240 inches multiplied by 3.1416 = 753.984, which divided by 360 = 2.0944+ or a trifle over 2 inches. If we increase this circle to 60 feet we have a larger space for each degree, and to show it we will proceed: 60 multiplied by 12—to bring it into inches>equals 720 inches in a circle of 60 feet, and $720 \times 3.1416 = 2261.952$, the line which will go around a 60 feet circle, and as there are 360 degrees in a circle it is evident that we must divide 2261.952 by 360 in order to obtain the length of the degree. Then $2261.952 \div 360 = 6.2332$ inches, or rather more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The circle being divided

into 360 degrees it is evident that if we have a wheel (or any other thing of the kind) with segment arms, or made up of equal parts of a circle, each part thereof will represent a certain number of degrees, depending upon the number of parts that the circle or wheel is composed of. For instance, if we have a wheel made in segments, and containing 8 segments, we know the angle of each segment by simply dividing the whole number of degrees by 8, as $360 \div 8 = 45$, so that each segment of that wheel will be on an angle of 45 degrees. If there were only 6 segments in the wheel it would stand as before, $360 \div 6 = 60$ degrees; and in like manner if there were only 4 segments in a wheel each would represent a quadrant, or 90 degrees, which would be a square.

We are taught by the old "Mosaic law that a square is an angle of 90 degrees, or the fourth part of a circle." I shall not take issue with the above statement—on account of its ancient tradition—but it is easy to see that a square is *square*, and the fourth part of a circle is simply a quadrant, having only two lines and a quarter of a circle bisecting them at right angles.

A degree is represented by this little mark $^{\circ}$, as for instance we say or write 60° , the little $^{\circ}$ means

degrees; thus if we see laid down in any book or formula 60° , or 80° , or 120° or 360° , we know that it should read 60, 80, 120 or 360 degrees. In like manner degrees of heat are represented, but with the difference, that when degrees of heat are represented there is generally the letter F or C following it, as 60°F . means 60 degrees of heat by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and 60°C . means 60 degrees by the centigrade thermometer. The two differ in this way, Fahrenheit commences his degrees at 32 below the freezing point, and the centigrade commences its degrees from absolute zero.

Having shown how to obtain a degree of a circle, I will proceed to show the length of a degree of a still larger circle—the earth. If we assume the diameter of the earth to be 7995 miles, its circumference will be 25117.2 miles, and if we divide 25117.2 by 360 we have 69.77 miles for one degree at the surface of the earth; but if we go still further and inquire how much a degree will be for the circle described by the sun, we have a still greater distance for a degree, and if we allow the distance from the earth to be 95,000,000 miles, it will describe a circle of 95,000,000 miles plus the radius of the earth, or, in round numbers, 95,003,997 miles. If we

multiply this by 3.1416 we have the number of miles the sun travels in a day, which will be about 298,364,556 miles, and divide this sum by 360 and we have a degree of 828,790 miles as one degree of the circle described by the sun.

But we will come down from the sun and again resume mechanics, and say that if a wheel had 360 teeth in it each tooth from center to center would represent one degree of a circle, and if there were only 180 teeth in a wheel each space from center to center of teeth would be the exponent of two degrees, and a gear or any other circle divided into 90 spaces would equal four degrees for each space, and 60 spaces would equal 6 degrees, or any other number that would divide 360 equally. Thus, for instance, we have a circle and we want to find any given degree upon it we simply divide the 360 by the degree we want to find, as, for example, we want the angle of 40 degrees, then we simply say $360 \div 40 = 9$, therefore we should have to space our circle off into 9 spaces; and, in like manner, if we want the angle of 45 degrees, we simply divide 360 by 45 and 8 spaces will be the result.

A degree is divided in 60 parts which are called minutes; a minute is divided into 60 parts which are called seconds, and seconds

are again divided into 60 parts which are called thirds, and they are represented in this way: $3^{\circ} 24' 30'' 40'''$, or, 3 degrees, 24 minutes 30 seconds and 40 thirds, and they are multiplied in the same manner that duo decimals are and added also in the same manner. For instance, we add $4^{\circ} 30' 58'' 40'''$ to $2^{\circ} 58' 32'' 20''' = 7^{\circ} 29' 31'' 00'''$. In this instance we carry by 60, instead of 12 as in duo-decimals.

And now let us try to apply this rule in shop practice, and see how we can use it. For instance we want to make a drill or a center-gauge, or anything of that kind that needs to be on a particular angle, all that we have to do is to strike a circle on a piece of board or paper, and then inquire of ourselves the angle we want, as, for example, we may want a drill at an angle of 60° ; we know that the whole circle contains 360° , we divide 360° by 60° and we find the result to be 6, therefore if we divide our circle into 6 equal parts each part will be sixty degrees. A six-sided nut is sixty degrees. If we want 40° all we have to do is to divide 360° by 40° and we have 9 spaces in the circle and each space represents 40° , that is if the line be drawn from the circumference to the center; therefore anything having nine sides is on the angle

of 40° . For the angle of 45° we proceed as before and divide 360 by 45 and the result will be 8, therefore a circle divided into 8 parts, and all the lines run from circumference to the center will be on the angle of 45° ; and for 90° divide 360 by 90 which gives us 4, therefore the fourth part of a circle is 90° , or a square on the inside of the lines. So in all cases may the circle with its 360° be divided by any number of degrees and the result is the number of divisions that will give the required angle.

I would have illustrated this with cuts, but I am behind time and there is not time to get them ready; but any questions asked through the JOURNAL will be cheerfully answered as far as lies in the power of

J. J. ILLINGWORTH.

—♦♦♦—

A new electric whistle for locomotives is now coming into use in France. It is intended to take the place of switch signals; opening the switch causes a copper plate, a short distance off in the roadway, to become electrified. A metallic brush on the engine transfers the current to the whistle, which is opened, and remains open until steam is shut off by the engineer. If the engineer is neglecting his duty, the fact is at once made known by the continuous sound of the whistle.

SCREW CUTTING.

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

To cut all kinds of screws, fractional or otherwise, in a lathe without a backing belt, and without marking the face, plate or lead screw.

Rule I. To cut any screw, not a fraction: Set the tool at the end of the screw required to be cut, throw the nut into the lead screw, stop the lathe when you have cut the required distance, throw the nut out from the lead screw, and run the carriage back as many even inches as will allow the tool to clear the end of the screw, throw the nut into the lead screw and stop the lathe exactly in the same place as before.

Example. To cut a screw $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, pitch 10 to an inch, lead screw 4 to the inch: Set the point of your tool $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the point of the screw required to be cut, throw in the nut at that place, run your cut 9 inches from the point of starting; this will give you exactly $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches of a screw cut; stop the lathe, throw out the nut, run the carriage back exactly 9 inches, throw in the nut, and you will catch the thread right every time.

Explanation. Every lathe whose lead screw is not a fraction can cut all threads not fractional by this rule, because the lathe is

always running in the same proportion to the lead screw without any increase or decrease, consequently you can catch the thread at every even inch from the time you run the first cut and stop the lathe; on a lathe whose lead screw is 4 to the inch you can catch the screw every $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch after stopping the lathe; on a lathe whose lead screw is 6 to the inch you can catch the screw every $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch or every even inch, etc.

Rule II. To cut any fractional screws half-threads to the inch: Set your tool and throw in the nut as before, stop the lathe after it has cut the required distance, throw out the nut from the lead screw, and run the carriage back by double inches.

Example. To cut a screw $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, pitch $4\frac{1}{2}$ to the inch, lead screw 4 to the inch: Set your tool $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the screw required to be cut, throw in the nut at that place, start the lathe and run it until the carriage has traveled 2 inches; this will give you $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches of thread and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch clearance on each end of the work for the tool to start and stop; throw out the nut from the lead screw, and run the carriage back 4 inches, throw the nut into the lead screw, start the lathe and you will catch the thread right every time; always stop

the lathe at the same point, and run back 4 inches after the first cut.

Explanation. A lathe whose lead screw is required to cut the fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a thread to the inch in cutting $4\frac{1}{2}$ when the lead screw is 4 makes $\frac{1}{2}$ a revolution more than the lead screw when the carriage has traveled 1 inch, and in traveling 2 inches the lathe makes one revolution more than the lead screw, consequently it is necessary to run the carriage back 4 inches to gain the 1 revolution which the spindle makes in running 2 inches.

Rule III. To cut any fractional screw, $\frac{1}{4}$ threads to the inch: Start and stop as before, but run the carriage back by quadruple inches.

Example. To cut a screw $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, pitch $4\frac{1}{4}$ to the inch, lead screw 4 to the inch: Set the tool the same as for Rule II., run up 2 inches from the point of starting, throw out the nut and run the carriage back 8 inches, throw in the nut, and always stop at the same point.

Explanation. No matter what the pitch of your lead screw is—providing it is not a fraction—these rules will always work the same. The first rule is one which machinists can practice to great advantage, especially on long screws; the longer a screw is cut by the first rule the more time is saved; the longer a screw is cut by the last two rules the more time is lost.

S. GREUSEL.

POSITION OF ECCENTRICS.

(For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.)

The relative position of the crank and eccentric depends upon the amount of lap that the valve has; and to illustrate this subject, I shall take the driving wheels of a locomotive engine as an example. If a valve had no lap, the position of the eccentric would be at the 90° angle or square with the crank, but when a valve has lap, the eccentric requires a certain amount of angular advance (as it is termed) to overcome the lap, and to give the required amount of lead opening when the crank is on the center.

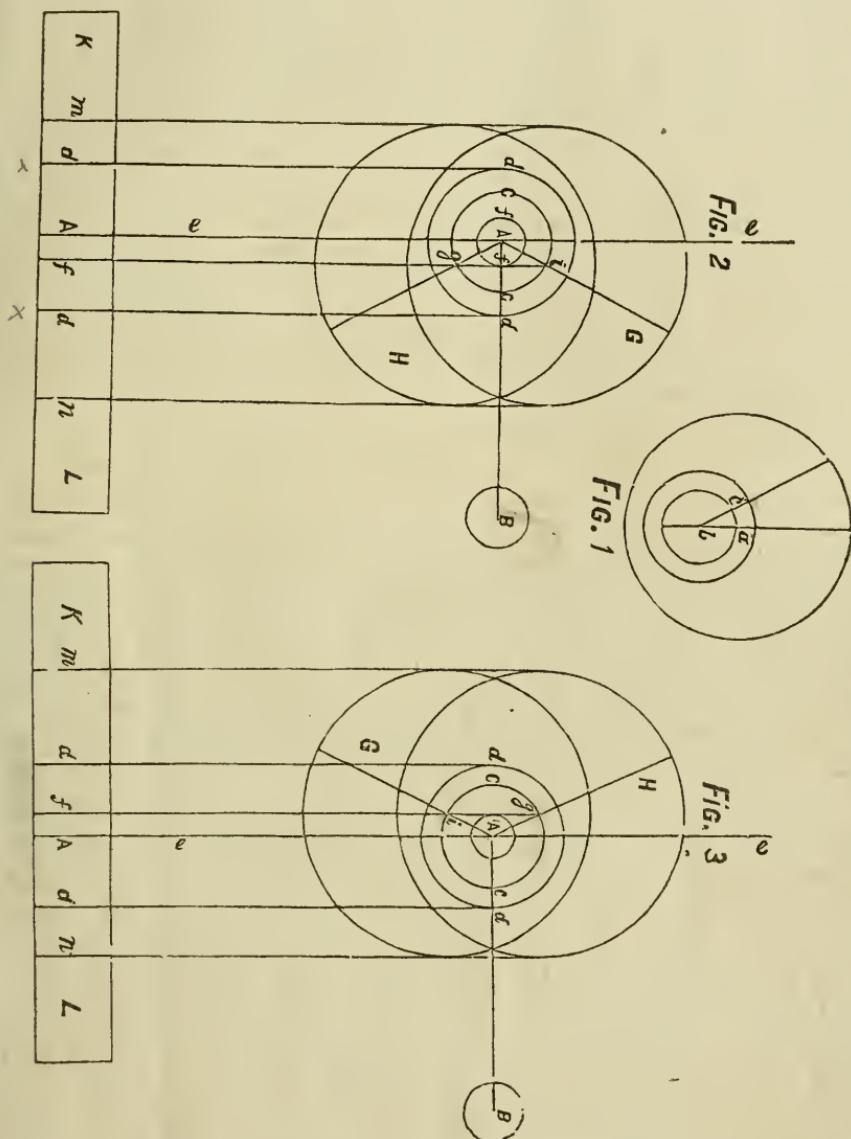
In an indirect valve motion, the eccentric follows the crank as in Fig. 2; in a direct valve motion the eccentric leads the crank as in Fig. 3. For the benefit of the readers of the JOURNAL who do not understand the terms *direct* and *indirect*, as applied to valve motions, I will state that an *indirect* valve motion is when the motion of the valve is contrary to the motion of the eccentric, caused by the intervention of a rockshaft; a *direct* acting valve motion is when the eccentric rod acts directly upon the valve rod, causing the valve to travel the same way as the eccentric.

American locomotives, with but few exceptions, have all indirect

valve motions; English locomotives have, almost all, direct acting valve motions.

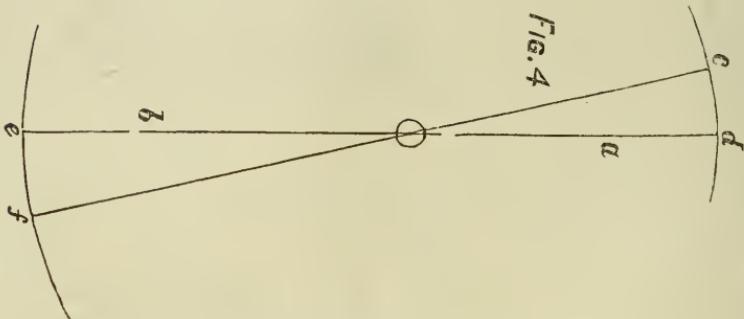
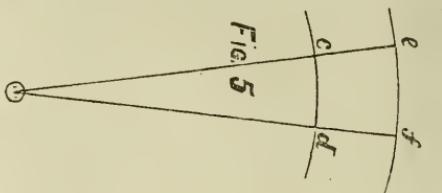
It is the practice in some railroad shops to key the eccentrics on the axle; this is done in many cases after the wheels are under the engine and the valves are set, but it is not a very pleasant job to do, as there is very little room for a man to work, particularly if the engine is an inside cylinder engine having a crank axle; others attempt to key them on before the wheels are put under the engine, but they are seldom keyed on perfectly correct, as the parties who do the job follow the old plan of finding a line on the axle square with the crank, then finding the centre of the eccentric as *a*, in Fig. 1, and the centre of the hole in the eccentric *b*, then from *a* on the travel of the valve circle laying out the lap and lead required *c*, and strike the line *c b*, then when the eccentric is put upon the axle make the line *c b* stand square with the crank. This plan is correct, and if the eccentrics are new may be keyed on in this way, but eccentrics that have been in use any length of time, are liable to be worn more or less, and the wear is on the full side and it is almost impossible to strike the line *c b*, so as to overcome this wear correctly.

I will now give a very simple



plan for adjusting eccentrics, and one that is correct in all particulars. Referring to the diagrams, Fig. 2 is drawn with the eccentrics in proper position for an in-

direct valve motion, and Fig. 3 with the eccentrics in proper position for a direct valve motion. In Figs. 2 and 3 A is the center of the axle, B is the crank pin, c c is



the travel of the valve-circle, dd is the axle, ee is a line struck through the center of the axle at right angles with the crank, ff is the lap and lead circle, G is the forward motion eccentric, and H is the backing motion eccentric, i is the center of one eccentric, J of the other, i and J being equidistant from the line ee , and equal to the lap of one side of the valve added to the lead. If we strike a line connecting i and J it will just touch the lap and lead circle ff , that circle being equal to the whole of the lap of the valve added to the lead required for both sides of the valve.

We will now suppose that the eccentrics are all loose on the axle, and that we proceed to set them: we first procure a straight edge (marked KL in Figs. 2 and

3) about two feet long and two inches wide, and we take the center A , from this point we lay out the size of the axle dd , then from the center A lay out the lap and lead f , and then we take f as the center of the eccentric, and strike the lines m and n , which are of course the eccentric lines, the distance between m and n being the diameter of the eccentric. This straight edge with a couple of plumb lines is all that is necessary to perform the operation correctly. I drew the diagrams so as to show how the lines are obtained on the straight edge—in practice no drawing is required—all that is necessary is to lay out the straight edge as described. We now level the crank, and I think the easiest way to do this is to take the size of the col-

lar on the crank-pin and strike a circle the same size on the end of the axle, then by laying a straight edge on the collar of the crank-pin, and letting it touch the outside of the circle on the end of the axle, and placing a level on the straight edge, the crank can easily be brought into a horizontal position. We now place the straight edge under the axle letting it rest upon a couple of axle-boxes, or any other thing that is convenient; we then hang a plumb line over the axle and move the straight edge until the axle lines *d d* on the straight edge correspond with the plumb line; then put a plumb line over the eccentric and move the eccentric until the plumb line corresponds with the eccentric lines on the straight edge as at *m* and *n*; then the eccentric is in its proper position; supposing this to be the forward motion eccentric, we now put the plumb line over the backing eccentric, and move the eccentric until the plumb line corresponds with the eccentric lines on the straight edge, when both eccentrics will be set in their proper position.

There are a number of points that we have to consider before setting the eccentrics; the plan I have described will be correct if the cylinder and the lower end of the rocker arm are in the same

plane of line, but if the cylinder is inclined to the axle and the lower end of the rocker arm is in a horizontal line with the center of the axle, then when setting the eccentrics the crank must be carried up to the angle of the cylinder, as it would be if the wheels were under the engine and the crank was on the dead center. Another thing to consider is that both rockshaft arms, must be the same length; this is almost always the case in locomotive engines, but in stationary engines where a rockshaft is employed, the eccentric arm is generally longer than the valve arm; in that case the eccentric has more throw than the travel of the valve, and to lay out a straight edge properly in this case, we must either make a calculation of the difference in the motion of the two arms, or make a drawing like Fig. 4 or 5; *a* is the valve arm, and *b* the eccentric arm, *c d* we suppose is the distance the valve arm has to travel to overcome the lap and lead of the valve, therefore the eccentric arm being longer, it would move the distance *e f*, and *e f* would be the distance from *A* to *f* on the straight edge as in Figs. 2 and 3.

I think when eccentrics are loose on the axle, that it is always better to set them in their proper position before the wheels

are put under the engine, even if they are not to be keyed on, as it can be done in a few minutes and it saves a great deal of trouble in getting at the eccentrics to move them after the wheels are under the engine. W.M. ROUNTREE.

IMPROVED WIND WHEEL.

This is an improvement in the class of wind wheels mounted a little out of line with the regulating vane and adapted to be self-regulating. The wheel is arranged on a tubular support, which is fixed above the vane support, so as to turn on a hollow shaft, and has a horizontal arm with a friction roller on it, working, in an ascending spiral slot, formed in an arm of the vane support. By this arrangement the wheel may swing around parallel with the vane out of the wind when the latter is too strong, at the same time forcing the aforesaid arm up the inclined slot, so that the gravity of the wheel and its support will cause it to move back into the wind when the force of the wind decreases enough.—*Exchange.*

The increasing use of gas engines in certain trades is noticed by *Iron*, from which we learn that they are particularly liked by the English ribbon weavers of Coventry, who now apply steam power to do the work formerly done by young boys.

Editorial.

THE UPRISE OF LABOR.

History does not record such an uprising of labor in America as that which took place on the 18th day of May, 1874. From the Cradle of Liberty in Boston to Horticulture Hall in San Francisco the voice of labor went forth upon the echo with indignant protests against the usurpations of an incipient moneyed oligarchy, which is fast corrupting the people's servants, and making them the venal tools of its nefarious and hell-begotten schemes to enslave and oppress the laboring masses. But if we can read aright the signs of the times, a day of reckoning is close at hand; the heavy tramp of labor's mighty army heard on the memorable 18th of May through the cities of our land, carries with it a significance which the pliable political tricksters of corrupt money gamblers and stock jobbers would do well to heed. The day is not far distant when the frauds and impositions now practiced upon workingmen will be practiced upon them no longer. But workingmen should bear in mind that the remedy to remove these wrongs is in their own hands; the weapon with which to abolish the evils of which they

complain is within their grasp, and that weapon is the BALLOT! Whenever they learn to use it intelligently and freed from prejudice and petty jealousy they will use it to some advantage. But at present it is a noticeable fact that the ballot—the mightiest lever of their emancipation, the great palladium of their liberty, and the only bulwark of protection to their freedom—is about of as much use to them as a musket is to a cow. They do not use it to their advantage; but on the contrary they use it to their detriment. The very men who never raise their voices in their behalf, in fact, who are known to be the open and avowed enemies of the laborer, and hostile to every movement calculated to benefit him, are made the recipients of his votes and his favors, while the man who spent a life time in the interest of his fellow-laborers is quietly ignored, or pushed aside to make room for some political bummer whose only interest lies in the public crib wherein he has fattened at the expense of the hardy toiler, who, in a docile manner, obeys every edict—every mandate that goes forth from the lips of his political ward. And yet complaint after complaint comes to us from the ranks of labor against the unjust and oppressive laws enacted in the in-

terest of men whose highest ambition is to lord it over the man of honest toil.

We had little hope a few years ago that the workingmen of America would ever secure the advantages presented to them by a judicious use of the ballot, but that doubt has been expelled by the unanimity with which they went to the rostrum and plead their cause before the people on the 18th of May last, by the general expression that went forth appealing to their fellow-laborers to set aside their party prejudices and affiliations, and march in one solid phalanx to the ballot box, and inaugurate reforms that will redound to the interest of the whole people by the election of men of the old Jeffersonian standard, in the place of men who now unjustly discriminate in favor of the wealthy few and against the producing many who are poor.

The immense labor demonstrations which took place on the 18th of May, speak volumes in favor of the producing classes of this country; they bespeak for them a better time and the early dawning of a brighter day. They are also an exhibition of the vast power the Industrial Congress will exert in our legislative halls in the future. These demonstrations were remarkable for their

oneness of sentiment, showing that there was a concert of action among those who participated in them.

The working people of America may expect good results to flow from their meetings held on the 18th of May. All that is necessary is to march gallantly on and relinquish none of the vantage ground gained on that day, but continue to pile the granite blocks of reformation one upon another until their efforts stand forth a monument to their labors and an example for their children and posterity.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

Our aversion to strikes is well known to every member of our organization. This aversion has been formed not without good and substantial reasons. We have seen so much of the evils produced by strikes, and the injury inflicted upon both contending parties, that we have very seriously discussed in our own mind the impracticability of strikes under any circumstances. But we are convinced that there are times when strikes cannot be avoided without a surrender of manhood on the part of the workmen. We have a case in point, where the oil firm of Pratt & Co., of New York City, made a proposition to the coopers in their

employ of a most obnoxious and insulting character. They demanded that each and every man should take an oath obligating him to withdraw from the Union and hold no connection with it while in their employ. Protestants were required to take the oath on the Protestant Bible; Catholics were required to take it on the Bible of their faith. In addition to that each man was required to deposit \$50 as a forfeit in case of a violation of the oath. Other oil firms, among which were Rockefeller and Lockwood, undertook to compel their men to subscribe to similar terms, which the men very properly refused to do. This we consider one of the most dastardly outrages ever practiced upon the workingmen of the United States, and the man who would subscribe to such terms and doff his manhood to such an extent does not deserve to be classed among respectable human beings. He is devoid of every principle that constitutes a man of honor and respectability, and an associate unfit for any except the lowest class of society. We are proud to announce, however, that the members of the Coopers' Union were not of the class of men who would sell their manhood, but scouted the proposition when made to them. As a matter of course they were thrown out

employment, and eight hundred men compelled to walk the streets in idleness, and all because they would not be driven into slavery and degradation, preferring to suffer and die freemen, if necessary, rather than to lead a life of ignominious servitude.

This action on the part of the men involved the Coopers' Union in an enormous expense, so much so that it became necessary to appeal to other trades' Unions for aid; not that the Coopers' International Union was unable to carry the strike through successfully, but on account of certain cumbersome rules adopted by that organization it became obligatory upon the President to ask the assistance of men outside of their Union in order to meet the emergency. President Foran in issuing a circular for aid made one great mistake in our estimation. Had he lain the matter with full particulars before the executive officers of the various National and International trades' Unions and obtained their endorsement much more good would have resulted from it. A circular issued to subordinate Unions without the sanction or recommendation of the executive officer of such Union is looked upon with distrust, and fails to carry with it the weight that it would otherwise. We, however, believe this to have

been an oversight on the part of Mr. Foran; or, perhaps in his anxiety to hasten the forwarding of material aid to the brave men who were struggling for manhood and liberty, he may have overlooked the necessity of first obtaining the sanction of the heads of the different trades' organizations. Many of our Unions have written to this office asking for advice concerning the circular sent to them, whereas if the circular had had our endorsement all that trouble and time involved could have been saved. Even as it was we understand that the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Unions have contributed more than those of any other trades' organization.

Since writing the above, we learn that the strike is practically at an end. All have returned to work, with the exception of about two hundred men, without subscribing to the obnoxious rules sought to be imposed upon them. The two hundred are still out and are likely to remain out for some time to come. It will, therefore, be necessary to provide for their support,—in fact it becomes incumbent upon all lovers of liberty and admirers of true manhood to stand by those men in the present contest. We may some day be similarly situated, and any thing we can do for them

will be returned to us with interest in case we should need it. The Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union has always been characterized by open-hearted liberality, and we hope to lose none of our prestige in responding to the appeal of President Foran. All we want under such circumstances is to know that the strike is in accordance with the laws of their organization and the right hand of fellowship will be promptly extended. We render no support whatever to our own members unless they have complied strictly with the law enacted for their government. It would therefore be inconsistent for us to encourage the members of other Unions in a violation of the laws of their order. But under the circumstances connected with the Coopers' strike the men had no alternative but take an obnoxious oath and be disgraced forever, or refuse and be discharged; and as the men choose the honorable part of the alternative they should be supported. All moneys should be sent to the Treasurer of the Coopers' International Union, THOMAS HENNEBERY, 87 Scott street, West Side, Cleveland, O.

On page 662 will be found an article entitled "Position of Eccentrics," which first appeared in the September (1871) number of the JOURNAL, which we reprint by special request.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS—NOTICE TO CANVASSERS.

Canvassers for the JOURNAL and subscribers who sent orders to this office during the month of June, should renew their orders immediately, unless they have been advised of the receipt of the same. Several letters containing orders for the JOURNAL have been lost, and, not knowing the names of the parties who sent them, we give this notice in order that those who failed to receive their JOURNALS may know the cause. If the post office officials at this place had any accommodation about them we could have secured the names of all those who sent money orders with their letters, as the letters of advice from their respective post masters to the post master at Cleveland would give the names. But in this glorious land of liberty, where snobocracy is supposed to be unknown, and aristocracy finds no affinity, we must have a little sprinkling of "red tape," you know—you know.

Congress has adjourned and the country breathes easier. The members have returned to their constituents to give an account of their stewardship. Many of the states hold elections this fall for members of the next Congress. We, therefore, hope that the workingmen of those states will bestir themselves in the matter of securing the election of men favorable to their interest.

THE NEW FEATURE.

In our last issue we promised our members a report of the progress of the new feature, as operated by our organization in Cleveland. We told our members to "try it," that there was money in it. Since then we have become more convinced than ever that the project is a good one, and one of vast importance to our members, we shall urge the I. U. at its next session to adopt and engraft it into the organic law of the organization.

Many of our labor reform movements are very much like the drugs of quack doctors—they only increase the ills to which the laborer is heir, instead of effecting a cure. But the reform embodied in this new movement has a tangible benefit about it, one not surpassed or even promised by any movement yet inaugurated. It increases the purchasing power of the scanty earnings of the laborer, it enables him to purchase the necessities of life at a cost a trifle above the wholesale price. It enables him to save at least 15 per cent. of his hard earnings, which now go to the enrichment of middle-men, who often use their wealth to oppress the poor. In short it is in every sense of the word an increase of 15 per cent. in the wages of the members of every Union that adopts it.

In our little purchases during the past month we are enabled to testify to a net saving of \$9.25—this does not include groceries and provisions. We have the testimony of an unmarried member whose savings through the commercial feature amount to \$7.50; another, a married man, testifies that he is indebted to the amount of \$12.00 to the new feature, which sum he saved during one month; another testifies to a saving of \$5.45, another \$8.30, another \$6.40, another \$9.08, another \$5.60, another \$10.25, another \$5.80; besides

some fifty others who testify to a saving ranging from \$2.00 to \$11.50.

The commercial feature is no longer an experiment, it is no longer a speculative undertaking, but a safe and positive guarantee of real and tangible benefits. It has about it a significance which no other feature attached to our organization has. The feature that gives to our sick and disabled a weekly allowance of \$5.00, and that which gives to the widow and fatherless of our deceased members \$1,500.00 are indispensable to the success of our order. They are the corner-stones of our present and past prosperity, and the anchorage of our future success. But even these are thrown into the shade when we consider the vast amount of benefits that the commercial feature guarantees our members. This feature enables them to lay by an average yearly profit of nearly \$100.00. It enables them to lay up something for a rainy day. Aside from that it tends still further to strengthen our organization, and binds our members together in a closer bond of brotherhood and Union. This in itself promises in the near future a fairer recompence for the machinists and blacksmiths than they now receive. Anything that will strengthen the organization of workingmen and bind them more closely together is a God-send to the laborer, and should receive the hearty endorsement of all true philanthropists. What the working classes of America need most is a closer union, a more thorough organization, a united and intelligent action. Anything that will accomplish this desired result should be at once seized and put into practical operation. We hold that the plan indicated in the series of articles that we have written fills the deficiency. It will accomplish the unification of our craftsmen, and place our organization upon a rock firmer than ever.

At present Trades' Unions are a source of little benefit to their members while at work and in health. Therefore something is needed that will be a constant and every day benefit to them. The commercial feature which our organization has adopted fills the bill, and from our personal knowledge of its benefits we unhesitatingly recommend its adoption by every Union in our organization. In localities where our Unions are small, let them co-operate with other Unions, as the amount of benefit to be derived depends in a great measure upon the number of members willing to embark in the movement. The feature commends itself to the earnest and careful consideration of every thinking member, as it does not require the outlay of one cent, at the same time it guarantees a handsome profit for a very little labor. We say again, "brothers, try it, it will pay."

OUR NEEDS.

As our organization enlarges and expands, its necessities and wants increase in the same ratio. When first organized the wages question alone was the main object and principal subject that engrossed its attention. It soon became apparent, however, that something, the benefits of which were not so remote in the future as those that were to accrue from a solution of this important question, was necessary. Therefore in order to meet this want the International Union very wisely gave us a feature which gives to our brothers when stretched upon a bed of sickness, a weekly allowance of \$5. This supplied the want for the time being. Shortly after another necessity arose within our ranks—some provision must be made for the widow and fatherless children of our deceased members. The insurance feature was adopted, and to-day our members with a trifling cost can se-

eure to their widow or heirs a neat little legacy of about \$1,500. In the course of our onward march another want became apparent. Our organization must be put to some advantage in the matter of giving our members the necessities of life at figures that approximate closely to wholesale prices. This want has been supplied so that now every member is afforded the opportunity of purchasing the necessities of life at least 15 per cent. cheaper than non-Union men can purchase them. But still our wants are not supplied, although much has been done to secure a thorough organization of our trades, the initiative step has scarcely been taken. Provisions have been made to supply our wants in sickness and alleviate the sufferings of the relatives of our deceased, and increase the purchasing power of the earnings of our members. But the primary object has not yet been attained. That solidity of organization, that thorough and united action necessary to give us a fair recompense for our labor has not been secured, and never can be so long as a class of mechanics labor on the same machinery we build are used to our detriment. So long as they are not with us they will remain an element of weakness to us. We refer to the pattern makers and steam boiler makers. The time has come when we can no longer with safety defer their admission to our organization. We need them. They are an indispensable element to our order. Their admission as members would be the entering wedge to our success—aye! the crowning object of our final emancipation. Would it be wise for us to ignore this important class of mechanics? Shall we permit a false pride to keep our doors any longer barred against them? These men are not only willing but anxious to unite with us. They are in every way worthy of our fellowship and will bring to our ranks

an element of strength which will make our's one of the most powerful Trades' Unions upon the face of the globe. Therefore let their admission receive the unanimous consent of the entire organization. It is not proposed to admit them as a body any more than we admit machinists and blacksmiths as a body, but to admit them upon the same conditions and upon an equal footing with the class of mechanics represented in our organization at present.

There can be no reasonable objection urged against the step indicated and we hope there will be no resistance against the proposed enlargement of our order. We urge this important matter upon the attention of every member, and hope for an intelligent and enlightened expression from them. Let them be governed by the wisdom and fore-thought that has always characterized them when deliberating upon all questions that have been properly brought before them. When this is done we feel confident that their verdict will be for the admission of pattern makers and steam boilers makers.

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

The fifth annual Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing Wednesday, September 2d, and continue till Saturday, October 4, 1874. These expositions have won a world-wide reputation for superiority in the display of fine arts, mechanical inventions, and manufacturers' products—nothing surpasses them in this country. A splendid opportunity is here offered the delegates to the International Convention of the I. U., which meets in the city of Louisville, Ky., in September next. All delegates from the eastern, middle and a portion of the southern states can return to their respective homes via Cincinnati, without extra cost, and carry with them some of the most valuable information.

PASSING EVENTS, NEWS, ETC.

The Journal.

It is some time since we asked the friends of the JOURNAL to exert themselves in its behalf. We hope, however, that the enthusiasm heretofore manifested in increasing the number of subscribers will continue. We hope that our friends will put forth renewed efforts. The members of our order in whose interest the JOURNAL is more particularly published, should not be out done by men who are not connected with the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union. Let each member of the organization consider himself under an obligation to send in at least two subscribers during the month.

A Saving of Fifteen per Cent.

The attention of our craftsmen who have as yet not connected themselves with our organization, is called to the commercial feature which gives our members the necessities of life on an average fifteen per ct. cheaper than they can be purchased at retail by any body outside of our order. We hold that it is the bounden duty of every machinist and blacksmith in the country to take immediate steps to secure the benefits of this important feature. It is a duty he owes to himself, his family, and to his fellow workingmen generally. If all who are eligible to membership would become enrolled under our standard, it would be a matter of little concern to secure wages commensurate to the value of our services. All that is required is intelligence, perseverance and a little pluck.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

This company, in addition to reducing the wages of its employees at Fort Wayne, Ind., 10 per cent. and reducing the working hours to nine per day, has finally put them on five hours per day. What will those poor men do next winter?

Look Before you Leap.

A report comes to us from Indianapolis, Ind., to the effect that inducements are held out by the Wilson sewing machine company, who is building a manufactory at that city, for machinists, blacksmiths and other mechanics to emigrate in that direction. We have it upon good authority that the machinery for the proposed new shop will not be sent to Indianapolis before the first of January, 1875. Now we do not know whether or not anybody authorized by the above company is holding out any such inducements. From what we know of that company we do not believe it. We do not believe that the managers of that company would hold out such inducements unless they really wanted the men. All we can say from what we do know is that no machinist or blacksmith should go to Indianapolis with the expectation of getting a job at the Wilson sewing machine works or in other shops in that city, as that place is overrun with men even now. Any machinist or blacksmith who wishes to go there can obtain all necessary information by writing M. S. CONLY No. 15 2d street, or O. H. CASTLE, Indianapolis, Ind. Any machinist or blacksmith going to that city after the issue of this number need not expect any assistance in case he should find himself short.

A Bid for Gratuitous Advertising.

It is remarkable indeed to see the unanimity with which the yelping spaniels who edit some of our obscure weekly papers follow in the footpaths of the "big dailies" in their abuse and vilification of men whose lives are dedicated to the cause of labor reform. A pseudonymous and insignificant concern—recently of Minneapolis, Minn., but now published in Chicago—has been making itself, or at least *trying* to make itself, conspicuous in abusing the editor of the JOURNAL for his advocating a

reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day, hoping thereby to secure some gratuitous advertising. That paper, although read by a very little band of deluded subscribers, affects to have an immense circulation, thinking to inveigle advertisers into squandering their money for which they are guaranteed no return. That same paper claims to be published in the interest of labor and capital, and goes forth with the doleful song of "good God, good devil," upon its hypocritical lips, abusing men for advocating the disenthralment of labor, but its duplicity is too transparent to deceive even the most unwary. In order that our readers may know what kind of fish we are frying, it will be sufficient to say that the extremely bad odor in which the editor of that concern was held in Minneapolis made it very convenient for him to skip out of that city in a somewhat mysterious manner. Further comment is unnecessary.

Death of an Old Trades' Unionist.

Our readers will have noticed the announcement in the columns of the JOURNAL of the death of Robert Cowell, father of R. W. Cowell, Treasurer of M. & B. U. No. 1 of Ky., and Hiram Cowell, Deputy President of M. & B. U. No. 17 of O. Robert Cowell was born in Manchester, England, on the 29th day of October, 1797. He learned the trade of a machinist, and in 1827 became a member of the Machinists' Union No. 39 then located in his native city. In 1841 he emigrated to this country and settled in Allegheny City, Pa. At the organization of Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union No. 9 of Pa., he became a member of that body. We mention this little episode in the life of our late brother, Robert Cowell, believing him to have been the oldest Trades' Unionist in our organization.

How about the workingmen of the United States celebrating the anniversary of American Independence this coming 4th of July.

Iron Molders' International Convention.

One of the important events of the present month will be the twelfth session of the Iron Molders' International Union, which will convene in the city of Richmond, Va., on the 8th inst.—We expect good results from that representative body, and bespeak for it a large attendance and a harmonious meeting. We sincerely hope that no change will be made in the International officers, particularly in the President, who has proven himself to be among the best executive officers of the Trades' Unions in this country. Mr. Saffin, the present presiding officer, was put in charge of I. M. I. U. when it was weak and tottering, but through his indomitable pluck and superior executive abilities the organization stands to-day, in point of numbers and strength second to no other Trades' Union in America. Its finances are in a good, healthy condition, and the willingness of its members to give their support will be seen from the figures of the President's report. The membership of that organization is not near as large as that of ours, but the report shows that the receipts from I. U. tax alone amounted to \$30,589.41, and strike receipts were \$10,916.57—a total of \$41,505.98, to say nothing of other receipts; while the actual receipts of our organization from the same sources have been less than \$10,000. It will be seen from these figures that the income of our organization is altogether too small, although we have succeeded in a remarkable degree on a very small income. One thing we feel satisfied in, no man can charge the officers of the I. U. with extravagance. However we prefer being charged with almost anything than to run the organization for another term on the same income.

The Iron Molders showed wisdom and forethought in making ample provisions

to insure the success of their organization. If the M. & B. I. U. could boast of the same amount of income, instead of numbering one hundred and eighty-three Unions, three hundred and eighty-three would be nearer the figure. We have a much better field for operations than the molders, and for that reason we could make greater progress. Mr. Saffin, the President of that organization, has had a hard row to hoe, and our greatest surprise is the incomparable success that has crowned his efforts. We know that his office cannot but be a great pecuniary loss to him. We hope, however, that he will be induced to make the sacrifice for at least another term, when, we feel confident, he will have placed the Iron Molders' International Union in a position to insure its members peace, tranquility, and a fair recompense for their labor.

Is it Argument?

A certain class of papers find it rather difficult to furnish arguments in opposition to Trades' Unions. The Coopers' strike in New York City has furnished some interesting examples of some of the arguments used in opposition to Trades' Unions. It was held by the press that the murder of a member of the Coopers' Union by his insane wife, was "one of the inevitable consequences growing out of Trades' Unionism."—The same line of argument might hold good in reference to railroads and steam-boats. If there were no railroads nor steam-boats, nobody would get killed by railroads and nobody would get blown up by steamboats. Furthermore, if the arguments hold good in reference to Trades' Unions, it will also hold good in reference to churches. Last month the floor of a church parlor in Syracuse gave way and precipitated a large number of people into the apartments below, causing the death of many, besides crippling many others for life. Now we might reason upon the same principle, and say if those people had not gone to church they would not have been killed or crippled; but such arguments in neither case hold good, and the parties making use of them show either a lack of good sense or else they are run short for argument.


Miscellaneous.
THE OLD MAN IN THE STYLISH CHURCH.

BY JOHN H. GATES.

Well, wife, I've been to church to-day—been to a stylish one—
And, seein' you can't go from home, I'll tell you what was done;
You would have been surprised to see what I saw there to-day.
The sisters were fixed up so fine they hardly bow to pray.

I had on these coarse clothes of mine—not much the worse for wear—
But then they knew I wasn't one they call a millionaire;
So they led the old man to a seat away back near the door;
'Twas bookless and uncushioned, a reserve seat for the poor.

Pretty soon in came a stranger with gold rings and clothing fine,
They led him to a cushioned seat far in advance of mine;
I thought that wa'n't exactly right to seat him up so near,
When he was young and I was old, and very hard to hear.

But then there's no accountin' for what some people do;
The finest clothing now-a-days oft gets the finest pew;
But when we reach the blessed home, all undefiled by sin,
We'll see wealth beggin' at the gate while poverty gets in.

I couldn't hear the sermon, I sat so far away,
So, through the hours of service, I could only "watch and pray;"
Watch the doing of the Christians sitting near me round about;
Pray that God would make them pure within as they were pure without.

While I sat there lookin' all around upon the rich and great,
I kept thinkin' of the rich man and the beggar at his gate.
How, by the dogs forsaken, the poor beggar's form grew cold,
And the angels bore his spirit to the mansions built of gold.

How at last the rich man perished, and his spirit took its flight,
From the purple and fine linen to the home of endless night;
There he learned, as he stood gazin' at the beggar in the sky,
'It isn't all of life to live, nor all of death to die.'

I doubt not there were wealthy sires in that religious fold,
Who went up from their dwellings like the Pharisees of old;
They returned home from their worship with a head uplifted high,
To spurn the hungry from their door with naught to satisfy.

Out, out! with such professions; they are doin' more to day
To stop the weary sinner from the Gospel's shinin' way,
Than all the books of infidels; than all that has been tried,
Since Christ was born at Bethlehem; since Christ was crucified.

How simple are the words of God, and yet how very grand
The shells in ocean caverns—the flowers on the land,
He gilds the clouds of evenin' with the gold light from his throne,
Not for the rich man only; not for the poor alone.

Then why should man look down on man because of lack of gold?
Why seat him in the poorest pew because his clothes are old?
A heart with noble motives, a heart that God has blest,
May be beatin' Heaven's music 'neath that coat and vest.

I'm old—I may be childish—but I love simplicity;
I love to see it shinin' in a Christian piety;
Jesus told us in his sermons, in Judea's mountains wild,
He that wants to go to Heaven must be like a little child.

Our heads are growin' gray, dear wife, our hearts are beatin' slow,
In a little while the Master will call for us to go;
When we reach the pearly gateways, and look in with joyful eyes;
We'll see no stylish worship in the temple of the skies!

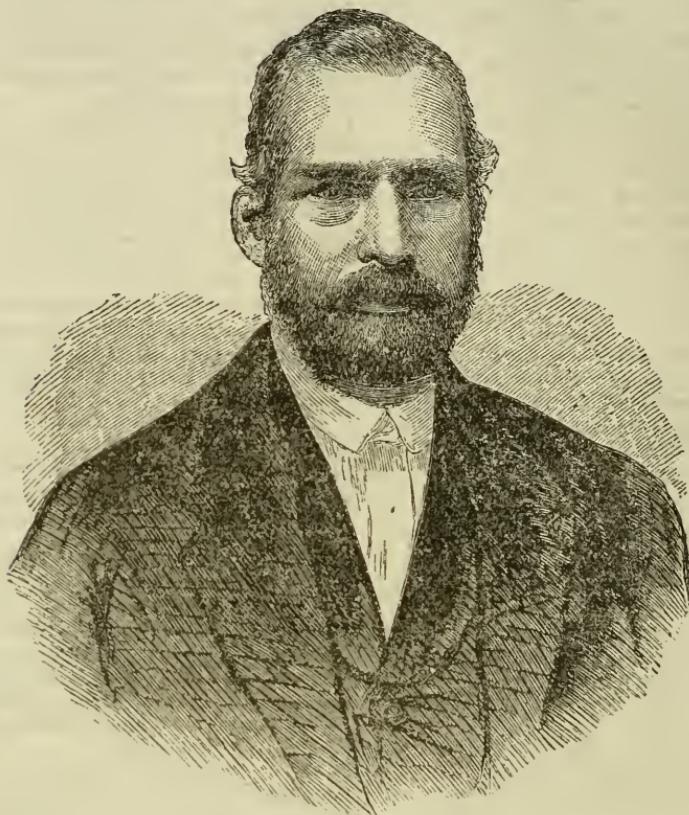
WORK AND THINK.

Hammer, tongs and anvils ringing
 Waking echoes all day long.
 In a deep-toned voice are singing
 Thrifty Labor's iron song.
 From a thousand fly-wheels bounding,
 From a thousand humming looms,
 Night and day the notes are sounding
 Through the misty factory rooms,
 Listen! workmen, to their play—
 There's advice in every clink;
 Still there's singing—still there's saying—
 "While you labor, learn to think."
 Think what power lies within you,
 For what triumphs ye are formed,
 If, in aid of bone and sinew,
 Hearts by emulation warmed,
 Mighty thoughts ye woo and cherish,
 What shall hold your spirits down?
 What shall make your high hopes perish?
 Why shall ye mind Fortune's frown?
 Do you wish for profit, pleasure!
 Thirst at Learning's fount to drink!
 Crave ye honor, fame and treasure?
 Ye the germs have—work and think.
 Think! but not alone of living,
 Like a horse, from day to day;
 Think! but not alone of giving
 Health for self, or soul for pay!
 Think! Oh, be machines no longer—
 Toiling just for daily food;
 Think! 'twill make you fresher, stronger;
 Link you to the great and good!
 Thought exalts and lightens labor,
 Thought forbids the soul to sink!
 Self-respect and love for neighbor,
 Mark the men who work—and think!
 Think! and let the thought new-nerve you—
 Think of men who've gone before;
 Leaving lustrous names to serve you!
 Yours the path they've plodded o'er!
 Freedom fights and wins the charter
 With the sword of thought—the pen!
 Tyranny can find no quarter
 In the ranks of thinking men.
 Think! for thought's no quarter
 Power to make oppression shrink?
 Grasp ye then, the precious dower!
 Poise it—wield it—work and think!
 Hold your heads up, toiling brothers,
 'Mongst us be it ne'er forgot;
 Labor for ourselves and others,
 'Is for man a noble lot.
 Nobler far, and holier, higher,
 Than vain luxury can claim
 If but zeal and worth inspire,
 And true greatness be our aim.
 Power to compass this is given—
 Power that forms the strongest link
 'Twixt an upright man and Heaven.
 His noblest power—the power to think.
 —*Farm and Fireside.*

THE GHOST THAT JIM SAW.

"Why as to that," said the engineer,
 "Ghosts ain't things we are apt to fear,
 Spirits don't fool with levers much,
 And throttle-valves don't take to such;
 And as for Jim—
 What happened to him
 Was one-half fact and t'other half whim!
 "Running one night on the line he saw
 A house—as plain as the moral law—
 Just by the moonlit banks, and thence
 Came a drunken man, with no more sense
 Than to drop on the rail,
 Flat as a flail
 As Jim drove by with the midnight mail.
 "Down went the patents. Steam reversed,
 Too late! for there came a 'thud.' Jim cursed.
 As the fireman, there in the cab with him,
 Kinder stared in the face of Jim,
 And says, 'what now?'
 Says Jim, 'what now!
 I've just run over a man—that's how!'
 "The fireman stared at Jim. They ran
 Back, but they never found house nor man—
 Nary shadow within a mile.
 Jim turned pale, but he tried to smile,
 Then on he tore,
 Ten mile or more,
 In quicker time than he'd made afore.
 "Would you believe it! the very next night,
 Up rose that house in the moonlight white;
 Out comes the chap and drops as before,
 Down goes the brake and the rest encore.
 And so in fact,
 Each night that act
 Occurred, till folks swore Jim was cracked.
 "Humph! let me see; it's a year now, most,
 That I met Jim, and says, 'how's your ghost?'"
 'Gone,' says Jim, 'and more, it's plain
 That ghost don't trouble me again.
 I thought I shook
 That ghost when I took
 A place on an Eastern line—but look!
 "What should I meet the first trip out,
 But the very house we talked about,
 And that self same man! Well," says I, "I guess
 Its time to stop this yer foolishness;"
 So I crammed on steam,
 When there came a scream
 From my fireman—and it broke my dream.
 "You've killed somebody;" says I, "Not much,
 I've been thar often and thar ain't no such,
 And now I'll prove it. Back we ran,
 And—darn my skin—but thar was a man
 On the rail dead,
 Smashed in the head—
 Now I call that meanness!" "That's all Jim said."
 BRET HARTE.

LABOR REFORM PORTRAITS.



*Yours very truly
Andrew Roy*

Our readers are no doubt familiar with the able articles on "Coal," which have appeared from time to time in our columns. We take pleasure in presenting to them this week the likeness of their author, Mr. Andrew Roy, of Trumbull county, Ohio.

Mr. Roy is the seventh child of David and Mary Roy, and was born in Palace Craig, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 19th of July, 1834, and is now in his 39th year. Those who are familiar with

his childhood, say he displayed evidence of remarkable talent at a very early age. It would seem his parents did not believe in the foolish practice of sending their children to school as soon as they are able to prattle in order to get rid of them, for we learn that the subject of our sketch was kept under the paternal roof until he had attained the age of seven, when we find him entering the mysterious presence of the pedagogue.

His father being anxious to know what progress his son was making, about the third week took him to task, and found to his great astonishment that he had not only learned the alphabet, which was the most he expected him to do, but that he had mastered the whole primer, which consisted, as most all primers do, of words of two or three letters, such as ba, do, ra, etc. In a very short time he could read well enough to be put in the Testament. Soon afterwards he was advanced to the Bible class. The fifth day after he entered the class there was an examination, and our young student kept skipping from one to another, until he had reached the head of the class, a position held by a young girl about his own age. The fatal question came, and the young girl not being able to answer young Roy was promoted to the post of honor. This wounded the feelings of the young girl so poignantly that she wept bitterly, and our young scholar not being able to resist the tears of one so tender, restored her to her former position—an act for which he received the commendations of the whole school. Another exploit in his early school days, was his committing to memory the Eighteenth Psalm, which he did in a remarkably short time. It was a Psalm his father was very fond of, and one day he said: "Andrew, I will give you six-pence if you learn the Eighteenth Psalm in two weeks." This was a tremendous offer to Andrew, and he set to work immediately at the task, and by eleven o'clock that same night he had committed every word of it to memory. Before going to bed he called his father and repeated every word of the Psalm to him.

When eight years old he was placed in the mines. This he thought the proudest hour of his life. The first morning he was to go to the mines he

arose at one o'clock and waited until four, the time for going to the pit. That night, when he returned home, he walked up and down the street showing himself to the other boys, not through any vain conceit, but from a commendable pride at being usefully employed. This, however, interfered with his schooling, which was neglected until he was in his eleventh year. We now find him in a night school, in which he made rapid progress in writing. When thirteen his parents removed to Cleland, where there was a celebrated night school. As an incentive to learning the head of every class got a medal as a reward for their application. In every class young Roy entered he carried off the medal. He felt so confident of his ability that he hung his medals on the window, knowing the boys could not take them from him. And thus he passed his time, during the day working in the mines and at night in school.

At sixteen he emigrated to this country, and worked in the mines of Maryland, People Swash, Georges Creek. In 1855 he went to Illinois, and worked at Du Quoin. Here he measured the cars and found them too large, and through his advice the men refused to work until they were made right, which was done. But Mr. Roy was discharged. From Du Quoin he went to Rock Island, Galesburg, Shyboyden, Eureka, Avon, and Placerville, and in 1860 started for Arkansas. Here he read the report of Dr. Owen, of New Lanark. In Arkansas he acquired a farm of forty acres of land, and was doing very well; but seeing that war was inevitable, he took up his march again. Before leaving he gave a power of attorney to a neighbor, who sold his land and pocketed the proceeds.

We next find him, at the commencement of the war, as a private in the 10th Battalion Reserve Corps Pennsyl-

vania Volunteers. He was in several battles during the late war, and in the seven days' fight before Richmond, was shot through the body in a bayonet charge, was left on the field sixteen days and nights, and taken prisoner. The wound was believed to be mortal. A lieutenant and two sergeants were with him until the army retreated. While speaking of his condition they remarked, "What a pity for him to die so far from home and friends." He heard them, and replied :

"Had I as many lives as I have hairs,
I could not give them to a nobler cause!"

He, with several hundred others, was sent to Richmond. He was told by the Confederate surgeons that he could not live three days. He wrote to his parents stating how matters stood, but kept it in his blouse, knowing that if he died his comrades would forward the letter. In August he was exchanged, and wrote to his mother, who was in mourning for her son.

In October, sixteen months after he was wounded he placed himself under the care of Prof. Smith, of Baltimore, who performed an operation on him, and extracted fourteen pieces of bone from the wound. He subsequently moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he had another piece of bone extracted by Dr. Webster, after which his wound healed up. He was now discharged and put on three-quarter pension.

During the time our hero tarried in Pittsburgh, one of those pleasing, yet unaccountable accidents which befall most of men, occurred. Being at the wedding of a comrade soldier, a young lady with bright black eyes, Miss Janet Watson, to whom he gave an orange, requested him to tell her of the wars and his experience in them. Like Othello, he "ran it through," and like Desdemona, she loved him for the dangers he had passed through, and he loved her that she did pity him. They

loved so well that, on the 21st of July, they were married. After this, it appears he gave his mind more to study. In 1865 he moved to Hubbard, O., where he was made bank boss. He now turned his attention to land and mine surveying, devoting his evening hours to its study, without any aid or assistance from anybody. He then devoted his leisure to civil and mining engineering, mastering the study in a short time. Since then he has repeatedly been interested in surveys requiring much skill and ability, in all of which he has given the utmost satisfaction.

After the Avondale disaster, he wrote a series of letters to the press on the necessity of legislation for the protection of miners. In connection with D. W. Roy, a brother, he drafted a bill for the soft coal regions of Pennsylvania, which was mutilated and passed for Mercer county. In company with Mr. Thompson and David Owens, he drafted a bill for the protection of the miners of Ohio. The bill was introduced by Senator Dougherty, and bitterly opposed by the operators. He (Roy) defended the bill before the Senate Committee against twelve operators, a lawyer, and Dr. Newberry, the able State Geologist. The committee reported in favor of the bill. It was, however, defeated, and a bill passed to appoint a commissioner to inspect mines and mining, etc. Under a minority report, which was adopted by the Senate Committee, Mr. Roy's bill passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House of Representatives.

Strong inducements have been held out to Mr. Roy to leave the ranks of labor agitators, but he still stands as firm as the rock of ages. He takes a lively interest in all labor reform movements. He has, on several occasions, brought Mr. Trevellick into his section of the country. He took an active part in helping to organize the Miners' National Union. He has a deep sympathy with all movements calculated to benefit his fellow men of all creeds and callings. As a writer he is comprehensive and entertaining, going into the minutest details, without wearying the reader. As a speaker, he is pleasant and courteous. As a man, he belongs to that class which, in the darkest of hours, causes you to feel that you are among sunshine and flowers.—*Workingman's Advocate.*

VOICES OF WORKINGMEN.

—o—

FREE TYPES TELL THE STORY.

—o—

SQUELCH THE DEADHEADS

—o—

Peculiarity of the Times—Religious, Political, Social—
Non-producing Professional Aristocracy—
Whiskey-selling Aristocracy.

—o—

BY A. GAYLORD SPALDING.

—o—

A perfect, harmonious, and happy family represents society as it should be on a larger scale—a state—a nation—a government. In such a family all is just, equal, brotherly, sisterly. No shirking, no monopoly, no oppression, no favored ones, no deadheads. The world, at present, however, is quite different. Privileged classes revel on the sweets of productive toil. The genteel professions are a vampire most exhaustive on the treasury of the workingman. But a system of love and philanthropy is destined to revolutionize this state of things by enlightening the working masses. God speed the day!

Who are deadheads? To be one of that popular class is to get your cream and sugar, your milk and honey, your bread and fine clothes, free of cost. You have a complimentary ticket to the World's Grand Exposition, on the great Continental Railroad, and to all the comforts, conveniences, beauties, and pleasures of life. Isn't it assuring and glorious thus to become a favored specimen of humanity? You are then recognized as fashionable and respectable, and belong to the upper ten. True, somebody has to dig the dirt and turn the grindstone, use the hoe and spade, and raise the corn and wheat. But, then, wasn't the clodhopper class, throughout the earth, made on purpose for that? So it has been since the days of Cain.

I make no allusion now to pilfering, cheating, stealing, burglarizing, robbing, swindling, salary-grabbing, embezzling, defaulting, confiscation, or extortion, on a private small scale, or a government large scale; for these things are some times slightly vulgar and criminal, and would alone pay all the costs of a decent government. But I mean the legitimate rights of the pure and innocent deadhead. That class have a divine sanction.

David was a man after God's own heart, and consequently had an undisputed right to any number of wives and fair concubines, and to his cattle on a thousand hills. Solomon was the wisest man that ever lived, and of course his claim was undoubtedly good for seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines, with all the gold and silver needed for his big temple. But those poor workingmen, who picked the stones for that famous edifice, had no rights—neither had their wives—that he was bound in the least to respect.

David and Solomon were distinguished favorites of old Bible times, and most worthy examples for modern deadheads. So in our day we have the system perfected on a grand and extensive scale of Democratic-Republican and Catholic-Protestant, orthodox-evangelical deadheadism—with schools to train and qualify all nice young ladies and gentlemen aspiring for high positions.

Professional life is the universal attraction, which must be delicate and refined, and most expensively accomplished. Nobody wants education to grow potatoes, or to push the plane and plow, or do any other kind of productive labor. But if a young man have comely features and a pert mind, with some tongue and little wit, it is quite clear that he was not made for any common or useful purpose, but for an ornament in polished society. He must be a

deadhead. Society is adorned with many kinds of that *genus homo*. One can take his choice according to his peculiar fitness. If he possess a fair degree of grace and solemn sanctimony, he is all right for the pulpit; if noisy, with blustering eloquence, a first-rate politician; if a straight, bold figure, with a proud military gait, a fit candidate for West Point and epaulets. And so on. Society is sadly defective without these privileged classes for trimmings—being quite as important and necessary to the public welfare as Colorado potato bugs, Minnesota grasshoppers, or Egyptian locusts—to eat up things. This is the stuff to make clergymen out of, and Presidents and generals, and Long Branch and Saratoga men.

For illustration: The clerical profession, ancient and modern, is a consuming horde. To minister sometimes means to serve. Then it is useful. But now the pious church minister is *served* by all the world. Having a high and holy mission, workmen must bow in reverence, feed him and his horse, build him a church and parsonage, and pass round the hat for all to throw in their loose money. Sixty thousand such in this blessed and favored land! O, who wouldn't be a minister? Such soft, pretty hands; not allowed to work and produce his own bread, and yet *have* everything! He wears deadhead broad-cloth, eats deadhead sweetcake, and reads deadhead newspapers.

The prevailing church doctrine is deadheadism all through. Personally the minister is free from all common rough responsibilities and duties. He preaches a deadhead theology, and saves the people on the shoulders of Jesus in a deadhead heaven of eternal rest and idleness.

Then, church property is deadheaded from taxation—nearly four hundred millions valuation—which is made up

by extra taxation on the horny hand of labor. A millstone on the nation's neck!

Another class of non-producing deadhead aristocrats belongs properly to this high and respectable category. That is, the whiskey sellers. Why does any man follow that sort of business? Simply because it is easier than hard work. And who shall say this is not the real excuse for the clerical profession? Then, with what show of grace can any minister rebuke or condemn the saloon keepers? They are both alike exempts from the sweat of production, and both alike live by begging from or picking the pockets of honest toil.

Now, right here, for politeness, and to avoid offense, I want it distinctly understood that I mean none of my clever minister friends "just right round here." They are not included. *Our* church and *our* minister are always right, you know, of course (?). I am never personal or discourteous, you know.

But again to the question: In Europe deadheadism is more oppressive than here, only because that country has less land and elbow room. But with us its growth is mighty and rapid, being a controlling element both in politics and religion, fostered by all our popular education, in high schools and colleges, which tends to aristocratic social exclusiveness.

Among the Chinese and Hindoos, the distinction of ladies of high caste is to wear silks, jewels, and fine clothes, and be helpless and useless. That is the theory of deadheadism prevailing in all countries called civilized. It is the doctrine of capital and monopoly, and the burden of the working class. The higher one class is in titles, toggyery and show, the lower another must be to balance it.

The whole world is canvassed and

pre-occupied by grabmen. Salary grab and extortion are no new inventions of Benjamin Butler & Co., but are old as Julius Cæsar, and workingmen are just finding it out. Our vast western country is hunted over and over, for its choicest chances, and many thousands of acres of its best lands are held by lazy and idle speculators. Office holding, from king, or president, down to constable, is very much a proud system of hollow sinecurism. Men are crazy to secure the high places, because they get so much for nothing. But the burden—the cruel cheat and robbery—is on workingmen.

But is not this old and popular method of things grossly repugnant to all reason, conscience, and humanity? What workingman or woman is satisfied? Is not equal rights the grand and true doctrine—Republican—Democratic—Christian? Then, why not at once demand a radical reconstruction?

Productive labor is healthful for body and mind, and pleasant, and desirable, when duties and chances are made equal. But when one class, under pretext of governing the country, protecting the people, or saving their souls, become themselves exempts and scapegoats, the other class may very justly conclude that they need no such government, protection, or salvation. The sky would not fall were it instantly, wholly, and forever abolished. It is oppressive and hypocritical deadheadism that should be immediately squelched, and superseded by a method of self-government, equal industry and responsibility. All hail to the Patrons of Husbandry and the Industrial Congress!

Champlin, Minn., May, 1874.

A Kansas girl wouldn't be married without a yellow ribbon round her waist, and a boy rode eight miles to get it while the guests waited.

A COLUMN OF FUN.

To remove stains from character—get rich.

Why is grass like a penknife? Because the spring brings out the blades.

As usual, the inevitable fly is said to be committing excesses in chewing Virginia tobacco.

Out in Montana, when they start a man down hill in a barrel, they speak of his "appearance in a new role."

These are the days when one hears the phancy pharmer philosophizing over his phosphates and phertilizers.

A sensitive girl has broken off the match because he said she had a foot like a raisin box.

A Vermont debating club is now struggling with the question, "Which eats the most chickens—ministers or owls."

A malicious person says that cotton sheets and newspapers are alike in the respect that a great many persons lie in them.

If there is one time more than another when a woman should be entirely alone it is when a line full of clothes comes down in the mud.

China has streets paved with granite blocks laid over three hundred years ago, and as good as new. The contractors are dead.

Among the candidates for admission to West Point is one called Sauermilch, from Pennsylvania. Should he graduate he may do for frontier service, but he can never represent the cream of the army.

A Milwaukee boy has swallowed half a dozen steel buttons, and his mother doesn't have to scream for him when he is out on the street playing with those Cluckerson boys. She just brings a magnet to the door, and he flies to it like a needle to the pole.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE "RIOT."

All the land has heard of the Tompkins Square "riot" last winter; but none who read the story as it was told in the newspapers could have guessed what the truth of the matter was. The true story was told, however, after a time, before the Committee of Grievances of the New York Legislature at Albany, in a speech of extraordinary power. The theme was most pathetic and terrible, and the eloquence of the orator was worthy of the theme. It were well if a copy of this speech could go into every home in the land, that all Americans might know what dangers menace our people. We have not room to reprint it, but give briefly the facts it contains.

Last winter was "a terrible winter for the working classes of the metropolis." In September the panic smote them and the suffering began. In October it was want, in November it was misery, in December it was woe. "All the public charities were besieged by hungry multitudes. The streets swarmed with beggars. Every place of free resort for shelter from the winter was packed with outcasts. A hundred thousand men, women, and children, (the authority for this is unquestionable), were idle, many of them destitute, famishing, despairing in the great, rich city." Starving to death in the midst of abundance, this is the story. And it is in evidence that this suffering was among the industrial classes.

As the winter drew on they began to think "that the authorities and prosperous classes must in some way be made aware of their actual condition. To this end they tried to hold meetings in the only places possible to them, the public squares, but were hindered. They appealed to the Mayor without result. The papers called them a handful of loafers and agitators. They replied by offering to put forty thousand men into procession, so that all men might behold the spectacle." Thus did they strive by the peaceable exhibition of their numbers and miseries to convince the comfortable classes that those who complained were not a small clique of political agitators, as the partisan press had slurred them with being, but a mighty army of the hungry and helpless. At first they were refused, and told that

they would be treated as rioters "and get their heads broke." But when it was found they were in earnest, a change of tactics was adopted. The Board of Police gave permission to go through certain streets, and the Board of Parks to hold a meeting in Tompkins Square on the 13th of January. "The Mayor also promised to make an address and to consult with the sufferers then and there. This was a gleam of light and it gave satisfaction. In many wards the unemployed began to organize, for the purpose of making an impressive demonstration. But on the 12th of January, the day just preceding that for which the permission had been granted, the Boards of Police and Parks suddenly turned round, turned so suddenly and unexpectedly that the workingmen could not be notified, revoked the order previously issued, and prohibited the meeting in the square. By far the greater part of those who intended to come together had not heard, and could not have heard, of the revocation of the Police permit, and consequently, on the morning of the 13th, they began to gather," as had been appointed. So far from using threats or acting as though they meant to disturb the public peace, "they declared themselves in one of their documents, to be a 'mass of starving workmen, assembled to proclaim their hunger in the ears of more prosperous and better-fed Christians.' In another statement they said, 'We want the Mayor to see our numbers and our misery.' In a rough hand-bill calling the meeting are these words: 'Cold and hunger are staring in our faces, and nobody can tell how long the misery will last. Nobody will attempt to help us, if we don't do something ourselves.'" Many went to the meeting "with the cry of famished children ringing in their ears, and hoped that tidings of relief might somehow be heard." "Such was the spirit of the attempted meeting. Could it have been more placable, peaceable, pathetic?"

"Now, not a police officer was stationed at the gates of the Square to notify the people of the change, to warn them back or to prohibit them from entering." If there had been any warning, the suffering masses would undoubtedly have obeyed this time as they had at previous times. But the order revoking the permit was published in

the morning papers, it will be said. True, but men who are starving have not money to buy papers. In fact, as we have already said, very few did or could know of that order, which being promulgated at the last moment, was just in season to render the meeting technically illegal, but not in season practically to forbid it.

In the absence of any adequate notice the people steadily assembled until by ten o'clock "every avenue to Tompkins Square was blocked, and the Square itself was jammed." "Suddenly a great cry of terror arose," for the police in platoons with drawn batons were marching down upon them. They penetrated the crowds. The rear rank faced about, and at once both ranks charged in opposite directions. Some opposition was naturally made, when with fury the policemen plied their clubs on the helpless and unarmed multitudes. A squad of mounted police now plunged into the melee. "A reporter saw a great cloud of dust arising around them, and a rush of men and boys nearly frantic. The retreating crowd did not look behind, but simply yelled and ran as fast as they could. On went the horsemen after them, the horses galloping at full speed on the sidewalk!" "Men tumbled over each other into areas or gutters, or clambered up high stoops to get out of the way of the chargers. There seemed to be a determination on the part of the mounted police to ride over somebody, and they showed no mercy." One doughty captain rallied his men in Avenue A. "The crowds on the sidewalks were looking at him. At a signal from him the horsemen charged along the sidewalks, and calm and interested spectators of a moment before were flying as though before a whirlwind. The reserves having been deployed, made an onslaught upon the outer edge of the crowd, while the men in the station charged out. Taken thus in front and rear, the multitude melted. A few who could not run well were assisted in their flight by blows from the locusts of the police, who struck vigorously at shoulders and limbs." The like was repeated on Fifth street also. And all this was done not upon a mad mob, which was pillaging and burning, but upon peaceful, starving people, who had come together to show to the world

their sufferings. And when the police had clubbed them on every side, and "broken their heads" to their own hearts' content, they ended the affair by dragging off some thirty or forty to the station houses. "The prisoners with few exceptions described themselves as inoffensive spectators." "No charges could be maintained against them, and all, with one exception, were, after various periods of unjustifiable incarceration, discharged."

Such, in brief, is the true story of the "riot" of Tompkins Square. "The people were not riotous or even disorderly. But suppose they had been, what shall be said of this way of dealing with them? Even in revolutionary Paris, a mounted officer gives warning, the drum is thrice beaten at intervals, and then only, if the people continue menacing, is the order for the police to charge given.

As it was, the worst accusation brought against the people was that some had indulged in threats. But if this were so, if some individual did utter some sort of foolish threat (and it is a vice to which Young America is getting much addicted,) there is the great doctrine of American Constitutional Law, one of the best political discoveries of our ancestors, that there is no such thing as constructive treason; that treason consists only in the literal levying of war against the government. This principle applied to municipal administration, shows that there is no such thing as constructive riot, that riot consists only in rioting—in actual resistance to authority. It is not riot, when some man in a crowd threatens to become riotous. To claim that it is so, is to assume a power dangerous to the popular freedom of meeting and of speech.

The truth of the whole matter is very brief. There was no "riot" in Tompkins Square on the 13th of January, 1874—only the riot of the strong against the defenseless.

On the 25th of March the workingmen presented to the Committee on Grievances of the New York State Legislature an appeal for an investigation into this violation of faith, but we have yet to learn that any notice has been taken of it.—*Equity.*

What trade is it whose works are trampled under foot? A shoemaker's.

General Correspondence.

In order to insure insertion, all letters intended for publication, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the writer.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

McCOMB CITY, Miss., May, '74.

MR. EDITOR: I make bold to open a communication with you on a subject which has engrossed my strict attention for a number of years back, and one in which I have ever evinced the keenest interest, and have, upon all occasions, advocated its ultimate accomplishment, and which I do really think, if carried out, will result most favorably to the success of your glorious and tremendous organization—bringing and binding together, in one common fraternity, the mechanical classes of America for their disenthralment from the shackles woven around them by the cruel capitalists of our country.

Your great organization—thanks to your indefatigable energy and efforts, and to the manly principles evinced by the gentlemen members thereof—is now one of the greatest and noblest instituted societies in the United States; gotten up as it was for the truly noble purpose of elevating and educating and placing in their proper sphere the slaves of moneyed men and monopolists.

My object in noticing your great movement in the manner that I have is to endeavor to add to its prestige and have drawn into its fold two other classes of mechanics, who are at present entirely, and whose acquisition at this most opportune time would greatly strengthen it in more ways than one. I allude to the pattern makers and boiler makers of America. I can see no just reason why they should be excluded, for I hold that the men of both these branches are strictly connected with any and every thing mechanical. That they are anxious to join and participate in the grand move no one will or can dare deny. That good, true and educated element is to be found in their ranks is not to be disputed, and that the securing of such numbers of good men, and the money they will throw into your exchequer, will add greatly to the strength and prosperity of your organization, is an indisputable fact, and one not to be

slighted or the advantages accruing therefrom to be neglected.

Money in this age is the basis of power in America. Without it you are a nullity, a myth; you can literally do nothing, or advance your cause but very little. Mechanics with brains, energy, sterling qualities, and money to back them, nothing honorable is impossible to them to accomplish. Establish at once a sinking fund. Keep adding to it, and let it increase and multiply, and never let it be disturbed until it assumes such magnificent proportions that when actually needed capitalists and monopolists will tremble in dread of a conflict with your organization. Until such is effected your organization will never make much progress in securing liberty, power and respect.

Therefore, to the better furtherance of said great end, I would respectfully suggest that every element that can be drawn into your association be secured immediately. Let their initiation fees be used to start a common sinking fund, and let a tax of five or ten cents per member of the whole organization per month be levied and collected, and let the whole be so deposited or invested as will revert to the best interests of the sinking fund in its accumulations, and in a few years at most your hearts will be gratified at the wonderful and great results you can bring about.

Let every member act out his part faithfully, honestly, and fearlessly, imagining that every eye in it, and in the whole country were upon him, and never relax a nerve or effort, and success will crown your every movement. United and determined action, honorable and honest purposes, and resolute fearlessness in the pursuit of them, is what is necessary to secure the haven of your wishes.

I could go on still further in justification of this movement, but I fear intruding upon your already overtired time; but, as "a word to the wise is sufficient," I trust you will excuse me this time, and at some no distant day I shall be happy to communicate my thoughts and opinions for the interest and well-being of yourself and noble association. May success attend you and it, and may you ever merit its confidence and honor as you now do.

I am, respectfully yours,

D. A. MULLANE, Pattern Maker.

AUGUSTA, GA., June, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose to add my testimony in favor of the project mentioned in recent numbers of the JOURNAL, "The Abolition of the Wages System," which it truly says, lays at the bottom of all the difficulties that arise between the employer and the employee. Co-operation may be very good, in fact much has been accomplished for the elevation of workingmen wherever the system has been put into successful operation. After all I believe that something even better can be inaugurated; something that will confine its benefits not to any particular locality, but which will spread its blessings throughout the labor world. All that is necessary to make the project a success is confidence in one another, which, I am sorry to say, does not exist among the workingmen of America to the extent that one could wish. However we must begin the inculcation of lessons that will cause our fellow workingmen to cast aside their jealousies, and induce them to have more confidence in each other. Then by the aid of thorough organization the new order of things can be inaugurated.

To illustrate my argument, I would have every member of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union put \$20.00 into the treasury for the purpose of starting a locomotive, marine, and stationary engine shop combined. Estimating our membership at 20,000 it would give us a capital of \$400,000, or nearly half a million of dollars. The effect of this system would soon be felt in the labor world, as every man employed in the shop could then labor for the organization in which he was a stock holder.

The profits accruing from the products of that shop could be applied to the building of other shops, and the system continued until every member of the Machinists and blacksmiths' International Union became his own employer. This in my estimation is the only thing that will ever do away with the necessity for strikes—the great disturber of that essential peace that should always exist between the workman and his employer.

Aside from this, the profits that now go into the pockets of men who use the money we earn for them to oppress us, would be applied to the furtherance of

a project that would tend to ameliorate the condition of all connected with our trades. In a few years, the project if successfully started would give us control of some of the largest shops in the country, after which it would be a mere question of time as to getting shops enough to build all the machinery needed in the country. These are my humble views, freely expressed; I should like to hear from others on the same subject. Now is the time, as the Convention of the International Union will be held in a little over two months; therefore any changes that may be required should be brought forward now and thoroughly ventilated.

Fraternally, THOMAS HILL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: It is a sacred injunction that "in patience we must possess our souls," and I trust I am not blind to its force; but when I hear workingmen make cold, distrustful comments upon the action of the Industrial Congress, and the efforts of the master intellects of their class in their behalf at the expense of a self-sacrifice that their selfish natures can never be made to comprehend, I am free to confess that my stock at times, runs extremely low. When I consider, however, that these selfish dolts, who would kiss the chains that bind them, are decidedly in the minority, I thank God and take fresh courage. It is said that straws show which way the wind blows, and I think that the JOURNAL readers will agree with me that the following extract from an editorial in the Syracuse *Daily Standard*, a strong Republican party paper, has more than an ordinary significance:

"We do not propose to ignore possible dangers, nor to shut our eyes to the truth because our opponents may utter it. Party journals, as well as men, will do well to learn of their enemies, who seldom flatter. That a big storm is brewing between the toiling millions and the 'upper ten thousand,' none but a blind man can fail to see. Wisdom may avert a collision; but if we follow the blind leaders of the blind, the ditch will be reached by the shortest cut. But we repeat here, the danger is not a partisan one. It lies deeper than any partisanship."

Fraternally yours,

A. DOW.

Circular No. 28.

The following Unions have been heard from since our last issue:

Cleveland, O., M. & B. U. No. 12.....	100 00
Buffalo, N. Y., " 8.....	50 00
Albany, " 1.....	50 00
New York City, " 25.....	25 00
Jackson, Tenn., " 3.....	25 00
Burlington, Iowa, " 3.....	25 00
Carondelet Mo., " 4.....	20 00
Mattoon Ill., " 8.....	15 00
Connellsburg, Pa., " 15.....	15 00
Wyandotte, Kan., " 1.....	15 00
Helena, S. C., " 1.....	13 00
Whistler, Ala., " 1.....	10 00
Vincennes, Ind., " 14.....	9 50
Seymour, Ind., " 6.....	4 00

The following sums have been promised:

No. 9 of New York	\$100 00
No. 1 of Ohio.....	25 00
No. 3 of Virginia.....	25 00
No. 1 of Kentucky.....	25 00
No. 2 of Wisconsin.....	20 00
No. 4 of Wisconsin.....	10 00
No. 15 of New York	10 00

If we omitted the publication of any Union that has reported any amount we shall only be too glad to make the correction if advised.

Interesting to M. & Es.

The members of our Union will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that Mr. Edwin Cowles, Editor of the *Cleveland Leader*, has been appointed Minister to Switzerland by President Grant. This is the report that is going the rounds of the press. It will be interesting to many of our readers to know that this is the individual whose paper has made itself notorious in its slander and abuse of the President of the International Union. We sympathise with the people of Switzerland should the report prove true.

Too Late for Publication.

Just as we were going to press we received a communication from "Justice," Milwaukee, Wis., which will appear in our next. For the information of "Justice" we will say that his writings are satisfactory and will be gladly inserted.

Thanks.

Our thanks are due Mr. Wm. Saffin, President of the Iron Molders' I. U., for a copy of his bi-ennial report.

The queerest object in nature is a Spanish beggar, for these beggars beg on horseback, and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot passenger and asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "Why, sir, you come to me, who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback!" "Very true, sir," said the beggar, "and I have the more need to beg, as I have got to support my horse as well as myself."



HOUSE—WATSON—At Mt. Vernon, Ill., Bro. R. S. House, Rec. See. No. 14 of Ill., to Miss Watson, both of Mt. Vernon, Ill.

McCLELLAND—EDGAR—In Zanesville, Ohio, June 23, 1874, by Rev. A. Kingsborough, Bro. Alex. McClelland, Ins. Ag't. No. 3 of Ohio, Cleveland, to Miss Maggie E. Edgar, of Zanesville.

LAWRENCE—MASON—In Sandusky, Ohio, on the 20th of May, 1874, Bro. Wm Lawrence, Inside Door Keeper No. 10 of O., to Miss Elizabeth Walker.



FREDERICKS—In Ft. Wayne, Ind., Bro. Jacob Fredericks, of No. 2 of Ind.

JOHNSON—In Cleveland, June 29th, 1874, Edna Wiseman, infant daughter of Wm. F. Johnson, Deputy President No. 2 of O. Aged five months.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted by the Unions.

**EXTRAORDINARY
INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS
FOR THE
MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS'
Monthly Journal.**

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The amount set opposite each article in the first column, is the retail price of the Premium. The number in the second column, is the number of paid-up yearly subscribers required.

	Price of Premiums	No. of Subscribers required.
One copy of the Journal for one year,	\$ 1.00	5
One Cabinet Size Picture of the President of the I. U.	1.00	5
One Insurance Policy, M. & B. M. L. I. Department,	2.50	12
One Bound Volume M. & B. Journal of 1873,	3.00	12
One Gold Badge, Emblem of M. & B. Union,	4.00	15
One Extra Fine Gold Badge, Emblem of M. & B. Union,	5.00	20
BURG—Slide Valve Practically Considered,	3.00	12
DAVIDSON—Drawing for Machinists and Engineers,	3.00	12
RYAN—Systematic Drawing and Shading,	3.00	12
TEMPLETON—Mechanic's Pocket Companion,	3.00	12
WATSON—Modern Practice of American Machinists and Engineers,	3.50	15
WAGNER—Wax Flowers and how to make them,	3.00	12
One Set of Fine Drawing Instruments,	20.00	50
One Ladies' Fine Gold Watch,	35.00	75
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This engraving represents the celebrated and world-renowned WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is elegantly ornamented and finely finished. For simplicity and durability it surpasses all other Machines manufactured, and for quantity and excellency of work performed its superior is nowhere to be had.

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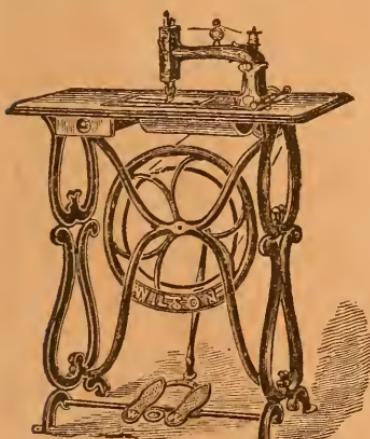
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